



VOLUME THREE. No. 22 WHOLE No. 126

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

SAN DIEGO "PATRIOTS"

Bring Shame and Disgrace to American Institutions By Vigilantes' Lawless Actions.

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., May 14. A police atrocity conducted in the interest of a financial monarch is now an established fact in San Diego. The libertes that human beings are supposed to enjoy by right of birth do not exist here. Everyone who has ever been known to express a sentiment of freedom has either been driven from the town, thrown into jail, or is in constant danger of bodily harm at the hands of the police and vigilantes. Anyone who has not been through the experiences of the past two months here, which culminated in the murder of Joseph Mikolasek on the 7th of this month by police officers, can have no idea of the conditions as they really exist. A member of the Socialist Party who has recently been in the northern part of the state says that the people outside San Diego cannot possibly have a clear idea of what has taken place here, as they have almost uniformly claimed that the accounts of police brutality were certainly exaggerated, no matter from what source they came. In this connection I wish to state that the accounts appearing in the I. W. W. and other labor papers are in no wise exaggerated, but that all statements have been well within the truth. Every vicious passion has been let loose in the interest of the Speckles crowd of thieves, who are the virtual monarchs and actual owners of more than two-thirds of San Diego. No one is safe on the street, and private residences and rooms are being broken into daily. The room of C. E. Payne was entered by a city detective, and some letters from the general secretary found, and the story was at once started that some of the high officials would be connected with the fight here. Also two suit cases that belong to others were taken. The home of a Mr. and Mrs. Bauer was broken into in daylight by the vigilantes, the furniture turned topsy-turvy, and Mr. Bauer, who is in a delicate condition, left in a state of nervous prostration. A man who looked at the number on one of the autos of the vigilantes was observed by one of those gen-

try, and at once he was set upon by several of them and badly beaten. These are but a few of the cases that are being enacted here every day. I have heard today that several of the men who were taken out of town on the night of the 7th had their shoes taken from them, and they were forced to walk in their bare feet, and that several of the men had their teeth broken out by the thugs. A good sample of the kind of men who are in the vigilantes is Frank McCartin, a negro, who got filled up on booze and began flashing his gun so dangerously in the red light district that he had to be controlled by his own gang. Had he shot up some workman he would have been a brave officer, and Speckles would have set aside a part of the fund that he has started for the police who are hurt by their own viciousness. The fight against us here is being directed by J. L. Sehon, who was at one time a lieutenant in the regular army, but who was discharged for mental disability at the beginning of the war with Spain. He is a personal friend of H. G. Otis. The papers stated a few days ago that the men in the city jail who have been confined from two to three months waiting trials on the charge of speaking on the street would likely be taken out of jail and driven from the city. It had not been done yet today, but may be done most any time, as the depravity of the vigilantes is such that their excesses are unbounded. When Joseph Mikolasek was murdered the police at once started the story that there was a murder plot of the I. W. W. men here. This lie was started for the purpose of covering up their own tracks, but there are several witnesses to the fact that the police fired two shots into the house before a word was spoken by any one, and also to the fact that the police did all the shooting. Of course, where the police get a "murder plot" started there must be a goat, so several of the I. W. W. men who have been here for some time were arrested, and they have been charged with a crime that the police are

(Continued On Page Four)

TACTICS THAT WIN

Lowell, Mass., May 11.—The strike in the Merrimack mill here is practically over, but its origin illustrates the situation throughout New England.

Most of the 500 strikers were Greeks, of whom there are about 8,000 in the mill here. During the general strike, which terminated with a victory for the strikers—the first victory a Greek won in the city since its foundation, 75 years ago—the Greeks, who were largely influenced by a Dr. Demopolous, took no part in the picket line or in the parades and refrained from joining the Industrial Workers of the World, by which organization the strike was conducted.

After the settlement, which included a 10 per cent wage increase, the Greeks in the Merrimack mill were informed on pay day that as they were not members of the I. W. W. they were not entitled to the increase, despite the fact that they had throughout the strike remained out and not one Greek scabbed.

On learning what the mills proposed, the Greeks struck, sent Dr. Demopolous and put the matter before him. The doctor immediately called a meeting of all the Greek workers in the mills and, together with Elizabeth Garley Flynn, addressed his countrymen.

He held them to join the I. W. W. in

a body, and they did so on the spot. He then told the Greeks in the Merrimack mill to inform the agent, Wadleigh, that unless the matter was settled and the increase forthcoming every Greek in the city would strike, thus crippling every mill. The I. W. W. members, in the meantime, held branch meetings and decided that, unless the dispute was settled and the Greeks and all other workers given the increase, irrespective of whether they belonged to the I. W. W. or not, the entire 18,000 mill workers would strike.

This exhibition of solidarity jolted the mill owners considerably, and the matter is now practically settled. But as a result the power of the workers has been doubled and the moral tremendously strengthened.

MEETINGS IN CHICAGO

Open air meetings in Chicago: Southwest corner Desplains and Madison streets, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Southwest corner Green and Madison, every Wednesday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Southwest corner Ohio and Clark streets every Thursday at 8 p. m.

I. W. W. men and sympathizers take notice. Help us out.

FRANK JAKEL, Lt. Agent.

THE PRESSMEN'S STRIKE

The newspaper pressmen are doing some tall thinking nowadays. In the words of a celebrated congressman they are asking, "Where am I?" The strike on Hearst's American and the other Chicago newspapers is the cause of the query. This strike, which was against the reduction of press crews from 10 to 8 men, has resulted practically in establishing the open shop in Chicago. In this strike, the stereotypers' union took arms with the pressmen and had their charter revoked by International President Freel, for thus daring to give even this slight indication of industrial solidarity. A part of the composition showed the same spirit at first, but were kept in line by the "sacred contract," combined with the oppressive methods of the international president and executive board. In the Chicago strike, the Newspaper Publishers' Association, on the other hand, presented a solid front of all its members; and was also backed by a \$1,000,000 fund, set aside to bring about open shop conditions.

In addition to the above, a disgraceful state of affairs exists in New York City, where the Hearst papers are also published. In New York City the Newspaper Pressmen's Union voted at first to strike the Hearst papers on the call of the international board of directors. This vote was later rescinded, through fear that the pressmen's unions would lose the knowledge of the fact that President Berry of the International Pressmen's Union had emptied the treasury of over \$200,000 on the tuberculosis home of the union at Rogerville, Tenn. This left the union bankrupt. In addition, the Hearst interests brought pressure to bear on their employees, seven of whom are on the local executive board, which is composed of nine members. Hearst stopped all his presses two hours at full pay in order to give his employees time to vote on the strike proposition. Some of the men who thus voted against striking were among the movers of the original strike.

The New York Newspaper Publishers' Association offers a contract for one year granting an increase of 50 cents per day per pressman. At the end of one year, when the contract expires, Chicago conditions will be such as to be used by the New York Publishers' Association to force similar conditions, that is, the open shop here. Chicago will become a breeder of scabs and scab conditions. The pressmen of all cities will be weakened by Chicago conditions and rendered unable to ward off threatened reductions of crews and wages. This is the beginning of a concerted move on the part of the publishers to break up trades unions, as it has been broken up in other industries.

These facts are what causes the average pressman to ask, "Where am I?" And he is doing some pretty tall thinking. Conditions in New York impress some, in connection with conditions in other cities, as "rotten," insofar as trades unionism is concerned. But above it all there is heard a demand for the industrial unionism; this is held to be "the only way out of the mess." What is needed is one big union of all the men employed in the newspaper printing industry. As the Newspaper Publishers' Association is organized, regardless of the class or skill of the labor employed, so must the newspaper industry be organized. There must be no separate and distinct unions, but one union of all the branches interested, from the employes on the editorial and reportorial staff, down to the mailers, drivers and newboys.

This is the only answer to the query now confronting the pressmen. It is up to them to study and agitate for one big newspaper workers' industrial union.

FRANK JAKEL, Lt. Agent.

(Industrial Worker, please copy.)

PROTEST GROWING

Widespread Interest in Behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti. More and Ever More Needed.

From many parts of the country come reports of the holding of protest meetings and the sending of resolutions of protest to the Massachusetts authorities against the trials of Ettor and Giovannitti. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York City, Brooklyn and other leading industrial cities, have organized protest conferences and held protest meetings. The Central Federated Union of New York City, Brotherhood of Machinists, United Litho Artists, Engravers and Designers' Association, the Socialist Party and the I. W. W. locals generally are actively co-operating to prevent capitalist reaction from again triumphing, as in Chicago in 1887. The newspapers are beginning to take the matter up; some are sending special writers to Lawrence to write up the situation. The socialist and labor press are becoming interested, the Appeal to Reason containing one of Debs' characteristic trumpet calls for a rally to the defense of the imprisoned I. W. W. men; the Pittsburgh "Justice," the New York Call are among the other papers that may be mentioned to indicate the interest already manifested.

This interest must grow. More workers must be aroused to the dangers confronting their economic organizations and interests. The country must be agitated from one

end to the other in order to prevent the death or imprisonment of labor's champions, Ettor and Giovannitti. To this end, I. W. W. men, women and locals everywhere should bestir themselves as never before! Take the initiative in calling protest meetings, visit all labor unions, workingmen's clubs and death benefit societies, workmen's circles, educational societies, central federated unions—interest them all in this vital issue. Have them send resolutions of protest to Gov. Fox at Boston, Mass., and District Attorney Attwell, at Salem, Mass.; send contributions for defense fund to William Yates, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Visit or write to the local newspapers, asking for news of the trials, or offering information regarding the issues and the personalities involved. Talk up the matter in the shop, on the cars, everywhere where workers congregate and are interested in the triumph of labor in its struggle for existence and emancipation.

Do something to advertise the trials and make them known.

Arouse interest, and all else will be easy.

All together.

Capitalist reaction must not be victorious on this matter. Ettor and Giovannitti must not die. J. E.

REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH

No Longer Fighting To Uphold Slavery, But to Abolish It.

One of the broken sticks the capitalist class has been leaning on for years was called the "conservation of the south." Time after time the world has been confidently assured that, if the worst came to the worst, the south could be depended upon to furnish sailors enough to keep the ship of piracy afloat; that the "old American stock" was "purer in the south than in any other section of the country," and that that stock "would never stand for the subversive ideas of socialism."

But the mother of all progress, ECONOMIC NECESSITY, has not only shattered this stick to dust, but is rapidly tearing to pieces that great tangle of "nigger denomination" as well. It would have cheered the hearts of every rebel in the world, as I know it cheered my heart and Haywood's, to see the second annual convention of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers in session at Alexandria, Louisiana, May 6th to 10th. Everywhere, from every lip and heart rang Patrick Henry's deathless cry, "Give me liberty or give me death," and the old gray timber wolf, Weyerhaeuser, and his southern straws have another thought coming if they think they are going to reduce the southern forest and lumber workers to peonage without a fight that will be long remembered.

The first fatal mistake made by the lumber kings was the locking out of the brotherhood and the blacklisting of 1,000 men about one year ago. Their second mistake was the rushing into the timber belt of an army of gamblers of the lowest and worst type, two of which moves were so clearly for the purpose of bulldozing the workers into submission that exactly the opposite effect was produced to that desired by the operators' association; for the boys in the forests and mills at once notified the gunmen that they could shoot just as quick and straight as any gunman ever did, and the working farmers who live around the mills, and often work part

of the year in them and whose sons are nearly all employed in the lumber industry, said they could, too, and then, well, everybody has been very careful about starting a shooting.

A third error, made by the "brains (?) that run the world" was the infamous anti-union oath they forced every worker applying for a job to take. This oath, the workers, though many of them are christians, took; with the reservation, however, that it was not "wrong to lie to the capitalists' god." They are a strange people, these christians, working in the forests of the south. They say, "faith without works is no good;" and their motto is the motto of Gen. Andrew Jackson: "Pray to God, but keep your powder dry."

The bosses are, as usual, charging the union with being responsible for everything that happens; and that many strange and weird things are happening throughout the timber belt, some can gain say. For instance, the log cutters made a demand for 60 cents per thousand feet and when it was refused all special bills in some mysterious manner ended up three inches short and the work had to be done all over again. Trees began to show a tendency for absorbing spikes into their interiors against which the saws protested by going up in the air; then, in backing up the log carts, the nuts would run off the spindles and fall in the creeks and other places where they could never be found; or, going to the mills as they should; or, wheels become mentally subalanced and jump their jobs; and many other strange and mysterious things happen, why, no one knows. The colored workers found out everything in the timber belt, while the Jacksonian christians say God is making the lumber kings pay for their injustice to the workers and is "shooting the boss in the pocketbook."

The operators' association, of course, lays everything on the union, accusing us of sabotage and every other imaginable and unimaginable crime, as if we descendants of the K. K. Klan would be guilty of desecrating the memory of our forefathers by committing such illegal acts, and that, even though these mysterious happenings seem to produce in the lumber trust a desire to listen to reason, a thing heretofore unheard of in the land of the lily and the lotus.

COVINGTON HALL.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 529
Place of Publication—Room No. 416, Canton Ave.

B. H. Williams... Managing Editor
C. H. McCarty... Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Canada and Foreign, 1.50
Single Orders, per copy
ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.
Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.
Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Eitor, Thos. Halero, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 125. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.
This is NUMBER 126

THE MODERN PIRATES' MASK

It is a pity there was not a body of citizens and deputy sheriffs from San Diego, California, in Union Square plaza, New York, when the Industrial Workers of the World brought disgrace and shame on the May Day celebration of the Socialists and organized public decency by tearing down an American flag and trampling upon it. A body of industrial workers did something of the sort out in California and citizens and deputies from San Diego looked them urgently into the open, forced them at the points of rifles to kneel and kiss the American flag, and then made them stand up and swear the "Star Spangled Banner."

But in New York no such rebuke was offered. Not even the police interfered. The only person who seems to have had any courage and patriotism was a woman socialist who resented the flag and told the violators boldly that they deserved to be shot.

All things considered, the Industrial Workers of the World are probably the least desirable class of inhabitants we have. Their genesis was the Western Federation of Miners, which gave us such men as Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer. They are the representatives in this country of syndicalism, whose adherents are without honor, who preach as their gospel the destruction of all rights and privileges except their own, and who very often stand in direct hostility to government. It was the syndicalists who were responsible for the most unjustifiable features of the British coal strike.

The Industrial Workers of the World are so thoroughly ingrained that they do not hesitate to turn against the land which has given many of them refuge from oppression, and which has even granted them the honor and dignity of citizenship. They ought to be drummed out of the country bag and baggage. The flag which they insult should no longer protect them.—Deseret-Free Press.

Softly, thus would-be inalter to violence "under the flag." The flag cannot be insulted; it is not an animate being sensible to feeling of any sort. It matters not to the piece of cloth whether it is "torn down and trampled under-foot," albeit such an act is akin to that of the little girl who, having stubbed her toe on a rock, seeks to take out her spite against her dolly. The flag of itself is in no way responsible for the oppression of the workers by their masters. It is only the illusion that goes with the flag in the minds of slaves that burts—the illusion that the flag guarantees freedom in a class society. And the masters take refuge behind this illusion as a shield to their depredations against the working class. Hence the masters' fear and hatred of the I. W. W., whose education, organization and active demonstrations tend to destroy that illu-

sion. San Diego is a case in point. In addition to the unapikable brutalities toward unarmed and peaceable workmen already reported from that section of the "land of the free," comes the report last week that Dr. Ben Reisman, an avowed anarchist, and manager of Emma Goldman's lecture tour, was seized in San Diego by a howling mob of "patriots" and "lovers of the flag," after being handed over to them by the police, and that he was taken twenty miles out to the desert, beaten unmercifully, stripped, smeared with tar and feathered with sage brush, tortured by having pencils thrust in his nose and ears, and then forced to kiss the stars and stripes and sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The Detroit Free Press says it's a pity such a gang of "noble patriots" were not in Union Square to protect the flag from "its insulters." Which only shows what sort of a patriot the editor of the Free Press is.

And these are the kind of "patriots" who are now howling in chorus a' over the country against the anti-patriotism of the I. W. W. The alleged "learning and tramping" of an American flag on May Day in New York by some unknown participants is only a pretext to bide the vicious hatred of our masters and their official lackeys toward the I. W. W. And to pave the way for still further reprisals against an organization which threatens the economic supremacy of the master class. But the shield is mighty thin. So raw are the actions of the masters that they are opening the eyes of thousands of sornolen slaves, who now see how little the ruling class respects the stars and stripes or the institutions they are supposed to venerate. As freedom of speech and assembly and other fundamental civic rights proclaimed under the flag, our masters are more cowardly than the pirates of old,—whose black flag defiantly floated from their masthead, our modern pirates conceal their depredations against the working class under the stars and stripes, the proclaimed symbol of freedom.

The masters have reason to fear and to hate the I. W. W. They know that I. W. W. men as a rule are free from the illusion that freedom is possible in a class society. They know that the I. W. W. is fully conscious of the only way in which freedom can become a fact in this country—namely, by the complete overthrow of the ruling class and the substitution of industrial democracy for capitalism. The masters also know that this idea of freedom is not an illusion, but as a fact, is gaining ground under present social conditions, and may any day sweep the masters out of their present places of power. They know that once the I. W. W. gains power it will be amply able to enforce order against them and their official lackeys. Hence their frantic appeals to jingoism, which is fast waning in the minds of the working class.

No, dear "patriotic" editor of the Free Press, the I. W. W. will not "be drummed out of the country bag and baggage." They have no baggage, the same having been stolen from them by the class of robbers for which you speak. But they have hands and brains, and propose to stay right on the soil until they have wrested their stolen heritage from the master class and its brutal retainers. They are "organizing the working class to take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system."

"In the final conflict, Let each stand in his place. The Industrial Union Shall be the Human Race."

Congressman Berger boomed in a speech at Indianapolis during the S. P. convention that he is "forcing the Congressional investigation that won't the Lawrence strike." But the same Berger, on the convention floor, is reported to have employed much eloquence to prevent the passage of a motion to at once send a telegram to Governor Johnson of California and to President Taft urging them to intervene in behalf of the constitutional right of free speech in San Diego. Berger is said to have opposed the motion on the ground that "it might help boost Taft's political stock should be induced to intervene at this time." From this it appears that Berger regarded Taft's political prospects as of more concern than the interests of the hundreds of workers who have been put in jail, clubbed, kidnapped, some of them killed; and all of them terrorized by a mob of lawless vigilantes in San Diego. Was Berger "playing the game" in both instances?

IS THIS RETRIBUTION?

Long expected "retribution" has at last overtaken the S. L. P. "civilized planers." It happened in Paterson, New Jersey. At the outset of their craft strike of broadside weavers some weeks ago, these "peaceful and civilized" S. L. P. leaders grandiloquently announced in a public manifesto that their movement in Paterson, unlike the Chicago I. W. W., was based upon the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address. These legal and traditional "shields" were invoked as evidences of the eminently proper character of the S. L. P. movement, in contrast to the "direct action," "anarchistic," "bummy," known as the I. W. W. Now comes the announcement of its first page (despatch from Paterson) that "a most shameful action was perpetrated by Recorder Carroll on May 8 when he sentenced 98 pickets without giving them an opportunity to have their regular counsel defend them.

It was shown that the pickets were peaceable; that they were stationed and were marching on the side of the street opposite the Aronson mill. Sergeant Perry admitted that there was no disorderliness or no drunkenness, as charged in the complaint. Perry said he had received a call from the manufacturers, who wanted the pickets chased away. Following their refusal to relinquish their lawful rights of picketing the strikers were arrested.

To cap the outrages, the police seized Frank Young, dragged him into the court house and confined to two minutes time he was railroad to three months in jail. Young was pounced upon because he told the large crowd of strikers gathered in front of the court house to disperse and proceed to strike headquarters, where Kats would address them. An officer thundered, "No, speakingmaker here!" grabbed Young, and hustled him inside. That was the authorities' reply to an organizer's attempt to have the crowd leave the scene in an orderly manner. Of the 58 pickets arrested, 57 were fined \$10 apiece "in about two minutes" and the other one \$45. They refused to pay the fines and went to jail. According to the same report, more arrests and fines have occurred since, and hails have been closed to the strikers under name of the "I. W. W."

It is to be hoped that this lesson on the "civilized methods" of capitalist brutes will be thoroughly learned by those who suffer most from such repression, namely the rank and file of pickets themselves. That it will be learned by the softboeds of the S. L. P., who have been mouthing soothing phrases against the capitalist beast, and invoking "Washington's Farewell Address" as a shield for their "peaceful" movement in the twentieth century class war, is asking too much. But that doesn't matter. It's enough to educate those who have to do the fighting, and capitalist tools, like the Paterson police, are good teachers. The pickets are to be congratulated on having adopted the tactics of the I. W. W. by going to jail rather than pay fines imposed in such a manner. Some more direct action in the form of a free speech fight might help to tame the Paterson mill owners and their authorities.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The capitalists' determination to annihilate the I. W. W. is manifesting itself at all points of the compass. In the northwest, at Gray's Harbor, and in British Columbia; on the Pacific coast, at San Diego; in the East, at Lawrence; in the South, at Louisiana, and other points within the Brotherhood of Timber Workers is struggling for I. W. W. principles, the attempt is going on. Now comes news of a federal investigation, under the guise of probing the San Diego outrages, that is intended to aid this process. In connection with this federal investigation, it is rumored that the U. S. Secret Service detectives are to raid general headquarters, to seize its archives and imprison those in charge. A movement's character is reflected in the opposition it creates. The revolutionary character of the I. W. W. is reflected in the determination of capital to exterminate it. Will capitalism succeed? We think not; but eternal vigilance is ever necessary.

Well, the Socialist Party has met in national convention and performed its usual inconsistent "neutrality" stunt: After declaring for "neutrality" in a resolution that is decidedly pro-A. F. of L. in lan-

guage and effect, the convention condemned "direct action." As the I. W. W. advocates direct action, the action of the convention was equivalent to a condemnation of the I. W. W. In the face of these facts, the S. P. assertion that it has no business to interfere in the forms and tactics of economic organization is not to be taken at any other than its real value. It is an insincere and foot-in-the-mouth statement.

While certain conventions are passing resolutions on "the labor union tendencies toward industrial unionism," the Chicago pressmen's strike is illustrating what a thing of disorganization in a direct way from industrialism, is the tendency so much resented about. We recall that the press representing the conventions recently reprinted articles from the railway trainmen's journals showing how beautifully and industrially the printing trades are organized. And now comes the Chicago pressmen's strike to demonstrate how easily the press referred to is gulled by the A. F. of L. labor misleaders.

Says a Boston despatch says: "Gov. Foss has vetoed the bill to permit peaceful persuasion during strikes, lockouts or labor disturbances."

"Sure; the workers can not do anything that is peaceful, though the State police may do anything that is riotous or tends to rioting. Nevertheless, some wisecracks are at a loss to explain "the growing disrespect for law and order." The mysterious thing about "law and order" is the great respect still shown to them by those against whom they are often used—the workers.

This is the kind of news from New England that is common since the I. W. W. won the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass.

Holyoke, Mass., May 16.—A voluntary increase of from 5 to 8 per cent in wages was announced today by the Ferr Alpaca Co., which employs 3,000 operatives. The raise will be effective this week, and will amount to approximately \$8,000 a week, or \$160,000 a year. This virtually is the second increase given by the company this year, as the working time was voluntarily reduced in January about two hours weekly without reduction of pay."

Do you wonder why the New England capitalists want to electrocute Eitor and Giovannitti, in the hope of stamping out the I. W. W.?

stopped this unwarranted friction. We have enough enough to do to organize the working class without scripping amongst ourselves and filling up our sheets with antagonistic criticisms. The majority of the members now coming into the ranks of the I. W. W. are members of the S. P., and we, especially in the East, know that if the I. W. W. and S. P. work harmoniously it is easier to organize locals of the I. W. W. among S. P. members than it is among outsiders. This is a fact, and Vincent St. John can verify it, as well as Haywood, E. G. Flynn, Yates and many others. So let us come closer together and fight the common enemy. That is our business, and beyond a doubt within a very short time the I. W. W. will far outnumber the A. F. of L. both in numbers and solidarity with which to overthrow capitalism. We all believe in sabotage and direct action, but let us leave the two wings free to act harmoniously, and this great bird of labor will for the first time fly to economic freedom.

MARTIN PHELAN.

(Our impressionable correspondent should remember that differences arising from diverse material interests cannot be settled and the elements harmonized by resolutions passed in convention or elsewhere. Only those differences due to misunderstanding among those whose interests and aims are the same may be cleared up through discussion. The diverse elements that still compose the Socialist Party—some of them non-working class—cannot all, heretofore any more than heretofore, be expected to support the I. W. W. Such professional or middle class elements, however, will construe any I. W. W. criticism of their conduct as an "unwarranted attack upon the S. P."

That is all there is to the charge as it now stands. But the I. W. W. criticism of this sort will not permanently antagonize working class elements in the party. That is proven clearly enough in the readiness with which such elements line up with the I. W. W. in its struggles. The I. W. W. is the shepherd that separates the sheep from the goats—a very sticky work, even if the goats raise a snivel about it.—Ed. Solidarity

THE THINKER

By James Oppenheim
Over all lands a whisper,
Under all seas a word,
And he who has made this world what it is—
Bowed Labor—be he heard.

Think he: I come of a race of brutes,
Tillers and killers and such:
Whose life was a feeding, a toiling and breeding,
And their joy was none too much.
Think he: they toiled for their few hard masters
Of castle and church and court:
Many a million, many a million
Ached for an idler's sport.
Think he: our masters have given us
light
Better their rule, to obey:
Machines need brains to get good gains
And the brutes must pass away.
Think he: the heavens are touched with wings,
And land is whispering land,
My brothers are reading as well as feeding:
There's print in the callous hand.
Think he: we've paid in ages of sweat—
Must we pay again and again?
What if black ink shall set us to think,
And thinking shall make us men?
Over all lands a whisper,
Under all seas a word,
And he who has made this world what it is—
Bowed Labor—be he heard.

—American Magazine.

SUB HUSTLERS WANTED

Solidarity wants to get in touch with 10 I. W. W. men who may be induced to take the field in different parts of the East, and rattle subs for this paper. They may double up—that is, go in pairs, and combine agitation with sub-getting. Solicit subs in daytime and hold meetings at night. Liberal terms on subscriptions and literature. Write to Solidarity for particulars.

Local 337, I. W. W., Bellingham, Wash., has moved from 504 W. Holly Street to 1409 C Street. Address all communications to Sec. Local 337, 1409 C Street, Bellingham, Wash.

